



Even the largeness of earth cannot all the life for which the greater gifts of Heaven were meant. May the thorns in life be not given in vain!—S. S. Times.

Wife at Eleven Years of Age.
New York—A child of 11 years, dressed in short clothes, swore the other day in Jefferson market police court that she was the wife of Jacob Finelito, a rich and aged real estate dealer, who lives with his grown-up children in a four-story brown stone house. Finelito was in court. His lawyer told Magistrate Finn that Finelito had never seen the girl before she appeared in court. Aaron Rips testified that the marriage took place in a saloon formerly owned by him in Jersey City early in January. Rabbi Garlan, he said, performed the ceremony.

Pigeon Stopped Town Clock.
Logansport, Ind.—A pigeon roosting on the minute hand of the town clock in the Cass county courthouse tower the other evening stopped the clock at precisely 5:20, and caused many people in Logansport to be at home late. The electric light was turned on in the tower, and although the dial was suddenly illuminated, the pigeon was not in the least disturbed and refused to move. A janitor was obliged to climb the dizzy height and "shoo" the bird away. It was 7:15 o'clock when the mechanism was again in motion.

Mark the Bright Hours.
A sun-dial in Spain has the appropriate motto engraved upon it: "I mark only the bright hours." Be you like the sun-dial, and bear in mind, too, that there are no dark days to God. The Godward side of the clouds is always bright. Another hint: One of the most beautiful photographs we have ever seen was taken in a rain-storm! You can make beautiful pictures at any time, if you only know how. "All the black storm clouds of life are going to be rainbows, and shot through and through with transfiguring light, and made things of joy and rejoicing forever." Look for the silver lining and you will find it.—Rams Horn.

Man Remits Wife to Friend.
Pittsburg, Pa.—According to the testimony of Mrs. Inthe Butler Happy, during the divorce proceedings in court the other day, the husband of the woman, James Happy, "rented" her to William G. Austin at a stipulated rental of one dollar per week. The suit for divorce was brought by Happy, who named Austin as correspondent. Both the plaintiff in the case and the correspondent are sewing machine agents. The Happys were married about two years ago, but they separated after living together for eight months.

At the Zoo.
Cholly—Of course, when I speak of me "man" I mean me "valet," but that word's such bad form, don't y' know. Suahly, you wouldn't have me call him me "valet."
Miss Pepprey—No; under the circumstances I suppose it would be better to call him a "keeper."—Philadelphia Press.

No Let-Up There.
Tess—Miss Hussie is in for everything. She's constantly doing something.
Jess—Yes; but the one thing she is doing most constantly she won't admit.
Tess—What's that?
Jess—Growing older.—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Squeezer.
"All the girls at the beach are crazy after Jack Huggard," said Grayce.
"I can't understand why," said Gladys.

Decent Things.
Grayce—What are you crying about?
Gladys—My new hat isn't becoming. All the girls—
Grayce—Say it isn't?
Gladys—No; too good. They say it is.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Mere Bagatelle.
We were interviewing Mr. Gotrox, the multimillionaire.
"You began life with very little money, did you not?" we inquired.
"Well, I should say so. I was practically a pauper. All I had to start with was a million dollars."—Chicago Sun.

Identification.
"What kind of a looking man is that chap, Gabbleton, you just mentioned? I don't believe I have met him."
"Well, if you see two men off in a corner anywhere, and one of them looks bored to death, the other one is Gabbleton."—Puck.

HARD TO BEAT.
Gimlet Buzzer—My luck is fierce.
Borem Stinger—What's wrong now?
Gimlet Buzzer—I took my first trip to town the very day the fat men's picnic came down here!—Chicago News.

The End of the World.
"What mighty pitcher sent this ball with cunning curves aright?
What mighty batsman will it meet To strike it out of sight?"
—N. Y. Sun.

Where He Was.
Guest (angrily)—What has become of that waiter I gave my order to 'most an hour ago?
Head Waiter—I don't know, sah, but most likely he's waitin' on some gent who tipped him, sah.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Penalty of Immortality.
Roses do not grow thorns by nature's mere caprice. Thorns are an essential part of the plant's goodness; they preserve its sweetness and beauty to be caressed by moths and loved by men, instead of being devoured by cattle. So life's thorns are part of life's equipment. The pricks of discontent and dissatisfaction that come from worldly ways are but the necessary guards which are put about our immortal nature lest it be devoured by earthly things. They are, as it were, the penalty of our immortality. The price we pay for the possibility of immortality is the resulting dissatisfaction with all that is less than immortal. We could not be made for eternity and be satisfied with the gifts of time. It is the call of our spiritual heritage that makes incomplete our worldly gifts. It is not strange that the king who had tried everything pronounced it vanity. "Man nor nature satisfies whom only God created."

Just What She Wanted.
"My dear," said Growella to his wife the other evening, "this is the second new dress you have had in six months. I'm afraid I will have to check your extravagance."
"Oh, you dear, old darling; how good you are!" she exclaimed. "And you'll make the check payable to my order, won't you?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Noble Young Man.
"I trust, sir," said the stern parent to the young man who had just asked for his daughter's hand, "that you have not been indiscreet enough to speak to Nellie about marriage."
"I have not, sir," answered the youth, "but to tell you the truth, I was strongly tempted to do so last evening when she placed her arms about my neck and kissed me good-night on the front steps."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

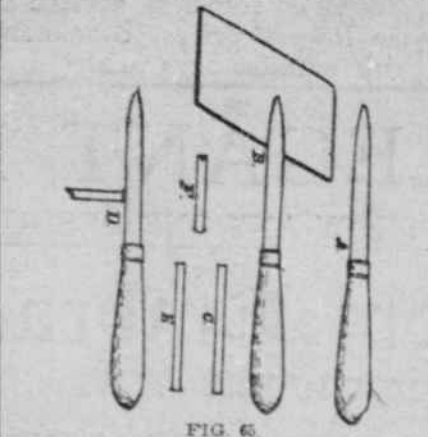
A LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR BOYS WITH AMBITION AND GENIUS.

The Cabinet Scraper and How to Use It—Sandpaper—Directions for Making a Magazine Rack—The Stock Required—Making and Assembling the Parts—Patterns.

BY JAMES RITCHIEY.
(Instructor in Woodworking and Pattern-making, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.)

While describing the construction of the hall glass in our last article directions were given to smooth off the face of the frame with sandpaper in order to prepare it for the shellac or other varnish with which it would be coated. If the frame is made of pine or other soft and straight grained wood, sand-



paper will give the necessary finish to the surface, provided the plane is sharp and if, when the surface is nearly completed, it is set so as to cut only very thin shavings. If quartered oak or other hard wood is used the grain is often torn out and roughened by the plane, owing to the cross-grained and curly character of nearly all these woods. This crossing and interlocking of the fibers adds greatly to the beauty as well as to the value of the wood for furniture or decorative purposes.

When planing such woods the planing bit must be kept very sharp—much sharper than for softer woods—and the cap iron must be set down to within a hair line of the cutting edge to break off the gnarled fibers and prevent them from tearing out below the surface being planed. But even with this precaution the plane will tear and slightly roughen up all the fibers which lie at an angle, contrary to the direction in which the plane is moving.

Take careful notice of the fact that no amount of sandpapering will ever smooth a torn surface, and before using it a finer cutting tool is necessary—the cabinet scraper. This tool is made of thin saw-plate steel and should be about 4 to 5 inches long and 2 to 3 1/2 inches wide.

To sharpen the scraper, the two long edges are first filed flat and square, or at right angles to the sides. This is best accomplished by placing the scraper edge up in the bench vise, and while holding the file squarely across the scraper push and draw it steadily side-wise from end to end of the edge. This motion will produce a drawing cut which will give a very smooth square edge. After filing the edge true and slightly rounding from end to end to prevent the corners from tearing, rub the edge smooth with an oil stone, not only on the edge, but also on both sides, until a perfectly smooth angle is produced. Then with a "scraper burnisher"—shown at A in Fig. 66, or any very hard smooth steel implement, held flat on the side of the scraper—as shown at B, force the edge down until it looks as shown at C. Reverse the scraper to the vise, and, holding the burnisher as at D by both hands (one end of the burnisher in each hand), turn this edge back until it can be felt and appears as shown at E.

How to Use the Scraper.
To use the scraper hold it up at an angle of about thirty degrees from



vertical, and while pushing it forward press hard and firmly to the surface of the wood. Never run the scraper lightly over the wood, for this will destroy the keen, sharp edge, but press firmly and compel it to cut like a plane. If it has been well sharpened it will cut perfectly smooth and in no way tear or roughen the cross fibers of the surface. When dull, resharpen with the burnisher by first turning the cutting edge forward again as at C, and then as before turning it back, as at E.

If the burnisher is always used with care, so as not to cut or break off these cutting edges, the scraper may be resharpened in this manner several times.

Just What She Wanted.
"My dear," said Growella to his wife the other evening, "this is the second new dress you have had in six months. I'm afraid I will have to check your extravagance."
"Oh, you dear, old darling; how good you are!" she exclaimed. "And you'll make the check payable to my order, won't you?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

or until the edge is worn very rounding, as at F, then it will again need filing and resharpening with the oil stone as at first. Never use sandpaper on any surface on which it will afterwards be necessary to use a plane or scraper. The open grain or pores of the wood will be filled with the fine particles of sand loosened from the paper, and these hard, flinty grains will destroy the keen edge of the scraper or other sharp tool. See to it that the surface is first planed and scraped smooth, and then, at the last, only polish with sandpaper.

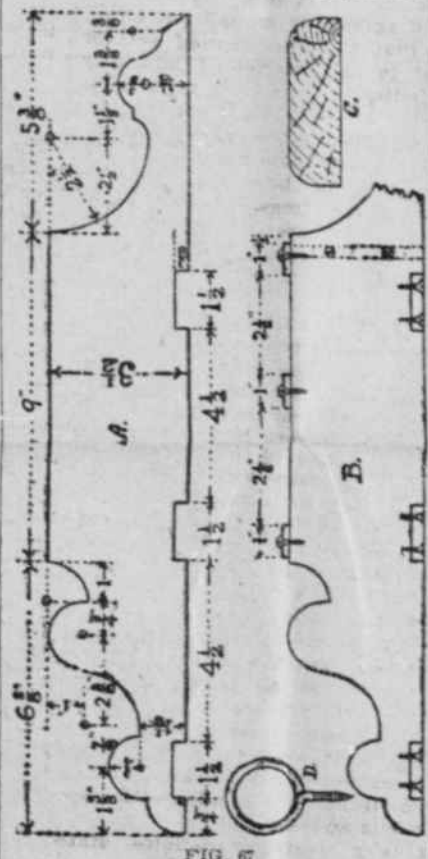
Sandpaper.
Sandpaper is made in many grades, from No. 000 very fine to No. 3, which is very coarse. For wood work Nos. 00, 0, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 are the only grades used. Sandpaper is made very cheaply by machinery—a roll of strong paper passing over a revolving brush, on a large glue pot which coats its surface with glue, after which it is carried by rollers under a distributing box of fine sharp sand of the required grade. The sand adheres to the glued surface and the paper is next dried by passing over heated rollers. It is then cut into sheets or made up in rolls for the sandpaper machines.

Magazine Rack.
In Fig. 66 is given an illustration of a magazine rack, which, as was directed for former articles, should be made first of pine, so that its construction will be understood and some practice gained in the use of the bow saw and cabinet file, before making it of quartered oak. As magazines are about seven inches wide, the rack may be made 22 inches or 28 inches between the sides, or even longer if desired.

Having decided on the length of the rack, a "stock bill," or list of the pieces required, should be written out. This will prevent many mistakes and enable the worker to use greater economy in laying out and in cutting up his lumber. The projection of the front and back strips over the two sides, as shown in Fig. 66, is one-quarter inch, and the thickness of the sides and of the shelf is one-half inch. If the rack is to be 29 inches long inside, our stock list will read as follows—all sizes being net, and always in inches:

2 pieces 21 by 3 1/2 x 1/2—sides.
1 piece 29 1/2 x 1/2—shelf.
3 pieces 30 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3/4—strips for back.
3 pieces 30 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1/8 or 1/4—front strips.

When marking off the above pieces on the board from which they are to be



sawed, mark each piece one-quarter inch wider and one inch longer than that above net sizes. This is the extra allowance for sawing and for planing to dimensions. However well the lumber may have been planed by machine in the planing mill, it must be replanned by hand to remove the marks of the revolving cutters of the planer.

Having sawed out the nine pieces necessary for this rack, with a plane dress each piece to the sizes given in the stock list, then cut off each piece to the

outside wood, which will be cut away, and thus avoid marring the pieces with nail holes.

Patterns.
When several pieces are to be sawed to the same shape a pattern is first cut from a thin piece of soft board, or sometimes of cardboard or very heavy drawing paper. This pattern can be used to mark out any number of pieces of the same kind, and saves much time and labor, besides giving greater uniformity. After the sides are sawed to shape the edges must be carefully filed and sandpapered smooth, holding the paper on a sandpaper stick, such as is shown at E in Fig. 57, and lastly sandpaper the sides and all the other parts of the rack. The three front strips may have their two front corners rounded as shown in the cross section at C in Fig. 67, and while this is not necessary it will add greatly to the appearance of the front of the rack. At B is shown a side view, illustrating the method of construction and of connecting the several parts.

When assembling the pieces, the two sides must first be screwed to the shelf piece of the rack. For this purpose four round-head brass screws one and one-half inches No. 8 will be needed, and for the three front strips six round-head brass screws three-fourths inch No. 6. The screws used for the back strips are the common flat-head, three-fourths inch No. 6, the heads of which must be countersunk into the strips so as to be flush or just a little below the surface of the back.

When boring the two side pieces for the larger screws, and also the ends of the strips for their screws, do not fail to bore the holes through them slightly larger than the diameter of the stem of the screw, just below the head, or of such a size that the screws will pass through easily and without binding in any way.

Then, after placing the piece in position, carefully mark, with any pointed instrument, through these larger holes for the smaller holes, which must in all cases be bored in the second piece for the threaded part of the screw. In this way only can strong and firm connections be made. These directions regarding screws must be applied to all our future work, but will not be repeated. If the wood is hard use beeswax on the screw threads.

This rack is hung on the wall by two brass screw eyes, such as is shown at D in Fig. 67. These screw eyes are screwed into the edge of the upper strip near to its ends as shown in Fig. 66.

USED ENTRENCHING TOOLS

Their Value Was Practically Demonstrated by the Japanese in Battle.

American military attaches with the Japanese and Russian armies are much impressed by the importance which trenching tools have had in the far-eastern war. In a recent report to the war department Capt. P. C. March writes: "On October 15, 1904, during the battle of the Shabo, I witnessed a practical exhibition of the Japanese use of the trenching tools carried by the men. The Fortieth regiment of the tenth division, Fourth Japanese army, took a position along the crest of a hill near the River Sha, which marked the farthest position of the Japanese advance at that time and on the front of the Fourth army. The Russians were visible in force immediately in front of us and an attack was expected. The companies detailed to construct the trenches came up without arms and squatted on their haunches under cover on the reverse slope of the hill. Noncommissioned officers stepped forward from the companies and threw themselves on their faces on the crest of the hill. They then worked themselves forward by their hands and feet until they arrived at a point where they could see all the ground in the immediate front—no dead space—and put a peg in the ground at that point. The pegs thus established were joined by marking a line on the ground with the point of a pick.

"Then the men came forward, working parties alternating with pick and trenching spade, the files taking intervals from each other by extending hands at full length, each man covering that much of the line of the trench. While one relief was working the other men of the company remained below the rest, squatting on their haunches, and after the first batch had worked about five minutes, relieved them. The soil had not been under cultivation, and apparently was virgin and hard. The trench was finished in 20 minutes."

To Capt. March's testimony of the value of trenching tools Capt. Carl Reichenmann, military attaché with the Russian army, gives his unqualified support, saying: "I certainly was powerfully impressed by the mobility of the Japanese and by the Russian heaviness, and I realized the terrible power given an army by mobility. So far as I am concerned, I shall certainly leave nothing undone to promote mobility in our infantry, and the adoption of a spade that is a spade."

Question That Troubled Him.
A Bideford man who had been looking on the wine when it was red, was making a serpentine effort to reach his home about midnight, when a friend, seeing his plight, volunteered to help him. The Good Samaritan saw his charge safely home, and just as he was leaving the tipsy fellow asked: "Whash yo' name?"
"Oh, Paul," was the evasive reply.
"Well, shay, Paul, d'you ever get an answer ter that long 'plastic yo' wrote to th' Corinth'ans?"

The Rush for Wealth.
If people could learn not to care for wealth it would come easy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Poor Biting.
"Sir, your dog tried to bite me. He should be mad."
"No, he's just near-sighted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Counting the Cost.
Bill—How much of a vacation did you have this year?
Jill—Just \$18.26 worth!—Yonkers Statesman.

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